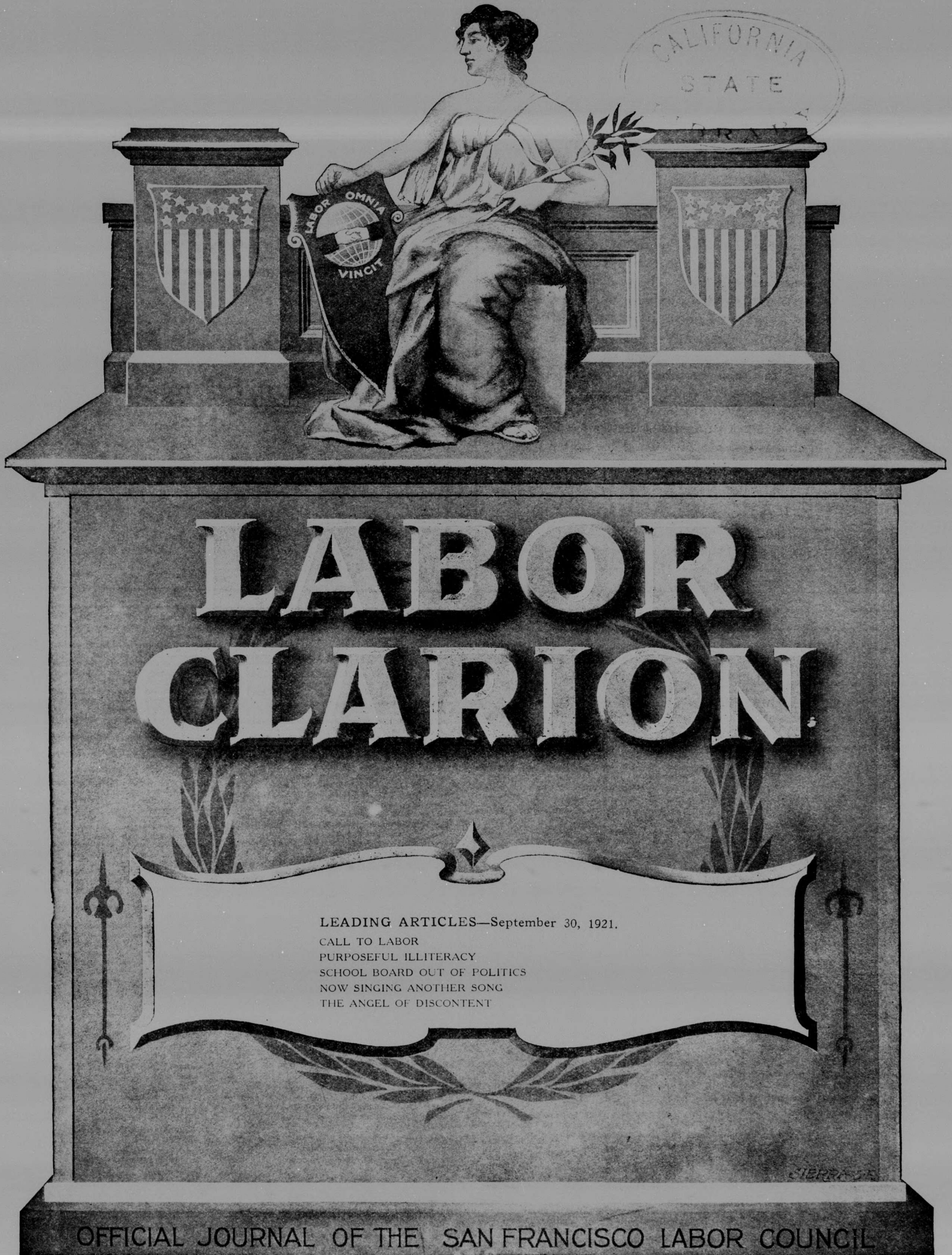


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THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,
LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



*Market at Fifth
San Francisco*

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 412 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

No. 35



Call to Labor



We have just received a striking manifesto headed, "A Call to Labor," addressed to trade unionists of Great Britain by trade unionist members of Parliament, and dated August 18th last. The members of Parliament subscribing to the manifesto are: G. N. Barnes, M. P.; G. H. Roberts, M. P.; J. Havelock Wilson, O. B. E., M. P.; J. A. Seddon, M. P.; J. F. Green, M. P.; C. Jesson, M. P.; Clem Edwards, M. P.; A. E. Loseby, M. C., M. P.; R. Gee, V. C., M. P.; C. B. Seanton, O. B. E., M. P.; J. Walton, M. P.; T. H. Burn, M. P.; E. A. Bagley, M. P.; A. R. Jephcott, M. P.; J. Edwards, D. S. O., M. P.; Barnet Kenyon, M. P., and Fortescue Flannery, M. P.

"One of the greatest paradoxes of the time," says the manifesto, "is that, owing to the activity of a small minority within the trade union movement the word unionism is coming to have a significance which is far from being desired by the rank and file. It is made to appear that everyone who owns a trade union card is in favor, at least, of the socialization of the means of production and exchange—in other words, an economic revolution."

"The drift from the true purpose of trade unionism, in the sense it is accepted by most of the rank and file, became pronounced last year when on a political issue the Trade Labor Congress, in conjunction with the Labor, Party passed resolutions in favor of setting up a council of action armed with authority to instruct its members to adopt a down tools policy—for purely political purposes. This meant a challenge to the whole constitution of the country."

The manifesto proceeds to give quotations from papers "which speak for the minority who are out for sectarian political ends," and continues—

"Never has the futility of prolonged strike action been more glaringly manifest than it was over the long and unhappy stoppage of the mine workers, and never before was the danger of the firebrand more clearly exhibited."

Reference is then made to the trenchant reply made by Mr. Frank Hodges to the Ablett group, and after touching on the "ineffectiveness of the Triple Alliance for trade union purposes," the manifesto states:—

"For half a century those whom we honor toiled and suffered to secure the power of collective bargaining for their fellow workers. The fruits of their past labors are today's bread and butter facts. The conjuring tricks of extremists fade away like smoke, while the work of the trade union pioneers remains a substantial fact . . .

"But when the rights and powers so arduously won are used for political objects in a democratic state the result is a threat and a danger. Such power then becomes the tyranny of a minority. They destroy the connecting link between citizen and citizen, loosen the bonds of national unity, and erect a finger post to revolution."

"Fellow workers, better days are possible. It all depends upon your 'jumping off' place. The starting point of a new social energy is by the development of new relations between men. . . .

"All the lessons of the past teach that concord is more productive of good to all than discord. Not by destroying, abolishing, or violently transferring wealth from one class to another can you

advance your welfare, even though it were possible to do this.

"What has to be done is to enlarge the circle of consumers and consequently increase production and open a wide road by putting capital and the instruments of labor within the reach of every man offering a guarantee of goodwill and capacity."

"The trade union movement is, however, in serious danger of being weakened to the point of usefulness by the revolutionary influences within it and the defection of those who are disgusted and angry at the discovery that the parrot cries have left all encumbered with debt, many unemployed and thousands who will have to seek other employment or other countries to earn their livelihood."

"Fellow workers," the manifesto concludes, most of the money you subscribe for specific trade union objects is being diverted to political ends. We need co-operation, not class war; we want arbitration, not anarchy; we desire to see a true sense of citizenship that gives to each freedom of choice in religion and politics and a personal value in national well-being."

CO-OPERATORS' WAGES DISPUTE.

Sir Wm. McKenzie, K. C., president of the Industrial Court, attended at Newcastle Town Hall, where arbitration proceedings opened in respect to the wages dispute between the Co-operative Societies in the four northern counties and the Cleveland district of Yorkshire and the employees who are members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

The question before the court was the claim by the employing societies for reductions as follows: Adult males, 10s. per week; adult females, 7s. 6d. per week; Junior males and females, 18 to 20 years, 5s. per week, and junior males and females under 18 years, 3s. per week. The employees objected to any reduction.

The proceedings were conducted in private and the following official statement was issued:

"The case for the societies was opened by Mr. Riddell, who submitted that the reduction claimed was justified on the ground of the fall in the cost of living since the present rate was established, the rates now paid being 200 per cent above the pre-war level."

"Mr. Flynn and Mr. Jagger replied for the employees and contended that with the present wages the societies were able to maintain a prosperous condition, and that a reduction in wages was therefore not necessary. The accuracy of the official figures as to the cost of living was disputed, and it was urged that the societies' argument based upon such figures was to a large extent illusory."

The arbitrator will take time to consider his decision.—Illustrated London Chronicle.

LEAVE FOR CONVENTION.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and his assistant, Miss Helen Quinn, left Thursday for San Jose to open headquarters for the Federation convention which will convene in San Jose next Monday morning, with more than 500 delegates in attendance. Headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel Montgomery. The sessions will be held in the San Jose Labor Temple.

PRESENT DAY ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

Through the newly organized department of Labor Education of the Extension Division of the University of California, Professor Ira B. Cross will give a course entitled, "Present Day Economic Problems." The course is to be given under the auspices of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers. The first lecture will be given Monday, October 3rd, at 7:30 p. m. in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce in San Francisco. Professor Cross is a member of the economics department of the university.

The course will treat of the method and scope of economics as applied to present day economic thought and development. Special emphasis will be placed upon an analysis of the fundamental concepts and characteristics of economics as it applies to labor and labor problems. The course will treat of man in a state of change and growth as he lives in a developing society.

Due consideration will be given such topics as: The place of labor in the production of economic goods; The importance of labor; Forms of labor; The productivity of the labor force; Conservation of labor power; etc.

A study will be made of Capital as a factor in production; Different forms of capital; Business organization; The nature of business; The corporation—its dominant place in the business world; Large scale production; Tendencies toward combination, etc.

Attention will be given to such indispensable economic institutions as: The modern bank and its necessity in industry; Kinds of banks; Federal Reserve System; Some monetary problems; Methods of stabilizing the value of money; Foreign Exchange; International Trade, etc.

The course is intended for two classes of persons. (1) Those who desire credit for the work, (2) those who wish to take the lectures for cultural purposes. In the first case a text and required readings will be necessary. The credit value for those who complete the course of thirty lectures and pass the required examination will be three units. For those who desire credit the work will correspond to the course in residence for Economics IA.

RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT.

A very interesting concert will be given under the auspices of the Russian Women's Association of San Francisco at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, Friday evening, October 14th. The San Francisco women of Russian extraction are most anxious to help alleviate the sufferings of the children and women of the famine-stricken land and they have secured the services of several eminent artists who have volunteered their services for this concert.

The contributing artists include Mary Partridge Price, the well-known soprano, who has just returned from New York; John Dneproff, the Russian tenor from the Imperial Opera House, Petrograd; H. P. Killikelly, dramatic baritone; George Stewart McManus, pianist, and Rodion Mendelvitich, Russian violinist, formerly soloist with the Imperial Russian Ballet. A most attractive program has been arranged and an evening of unalloyed musical enjoyment is assured.

PURPOSEFUL ILLITERACY.

A report of illiteracy in the Russian trade unions was submitted to the Moscow Congress of the Third International, held last summer. The figures in the various industries read as follows:

In the food industry 60 per cent, in agriculture and forestry between 75 and 80 per cent, among municipal employees between 70 and 80 per cent, among tobacco workers between 75 to 80 per cent, among sailors 25 to 27 per cent, and in the metal trades 12 per cent.

These figures speak for themselves. Membership in a trade union of their industry is compulsory on every Russian worker. As a member of a trade union he is counted on as being a communist, and if he is able to read he is allowed to read only communist tracts and newspapers. Yet as the above figures indicate, over half of the membership in the Russian trade unions cannot even read these.

It is on this degree of intelligence that the Bolshevik leaders hope to build their world-wide empire of communism.

In other European countries and in the United States the missionaries of bolshevism are at work preaching their doctrines of communism to a similarly constituted class of illiterates. There are a few labor organizations in this country and in countries outside of Russia which cultivate the same policy of keeping the members illiterate.

Illiteracy can be defined in two ways: the ordinary meaning is inability to read anything, the other meaning is inability or prevention from reading anything but certain kinds of printed information.

If an alien is not permitted to hear anything but communistic teachings or to read anything but communistic literature, is it any wonder that he believes himself to be a communist, or that he acts as such.

For the same reason, if a member of an American trade union in his union meetings hears nothing but radical teachings, criticism of everything American, is it any wonder that he becomes radical and learns to hate and condemn everything American?

There are unions in this country composed largely of aliens, who are completely illiterate insofar as concerns anything American, including their own particular organization.

And worse still, there are right here in San Francisco, unions composed of members of alien tongue and origin, who make it literally their cardinal faith of trade unionism not to let their members hear, know or read anything of the doings, methods or hopes of the American labor movement.

Take any so-called radical organization in this country, and you will find that it has for years pursued the policy of keeping its membership ignorant and illiterate about the American Federation of Labor, and everything that that organization stands for or seeks to achieve.

This is what we term purposeful illiteracy, and this is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the progress of American labor.

BUILT LIKE A THEATRE.

With a double-deck arrangement for seats that will project its 60,000 spectators toward the playing field, much as spectators in a theatre are projected towards the stage, California's Memorial Stadium, to be built at Berkeley adjoining the campus during 1921-1922, will offer something unique in stadium construction. The double-deck arrangement of seats was used successfully in building the stands at the Polo Grounds in New York, but other University stadiums have been built on a different plan, notably those at Harvard and Yale. At Yale, for example, the spectators are on one seating plan, and the man who happens to draw a seat on the outskirts of the bleachers is removed a very great distance from the playing field.

In the California Stadium, the greatest horizontal distance of any seat from the center of the field will be 360 feet, because of the double-deck seating scheme. The stadium, located on the southwest corner, immediately adjoining the campus, will be built after a campaign for funds beginning October 3d, when a limited group of 20,000 seats will be placed on sale throughout the State to alumni, students, and the general public. A \$100 payment will secure scrip, good—dollar-for-dollar—for two \$5 seats at the California-Stanford games each year for the next ten years, whether the game is played at Berkeley or at Palo Alto, and including this year's game at Palo Alto. Scrip also may be used, if not expended for big game seats, for any other University of California contest, including football, baseball, track, and any other activities. The stadium will be of steel and reinforced concrete, elliptical in its plan, and completely surrounding the playing field. It will be given an architectural beauty that will distinguish it from all other stadiums by the inclusion of alcoves, balconies and winding stairways. It will measure 728 feet from north to south and 528 feet from east to west.

To eliminate confusion, each of the sections will have its own corridor and stairway, so that the distribution of spectators to their respective sections will be taken care of entirely outside of the building. Four great portals, on a level with the playing field, will serve as dramatic points of entrance for the opposing teams as they come on to the field. These portals connect by a wide corridor, with training quarters, dressing rooms, and other necessary features. The stadium will be so designed that otherwise waste spaces under the decks may, as desired, be taken advantage of for handball, tennis, and other activities beneath the cover furnished by the decks themselves, as a by-product of their arrangement.

The acoustics of the stadium are being carefully studied, and the great structure, in addition to being used for baseball and football games, will be employed for pageants, fairs, and for civic, state and other meetings.

When the seat sale opens on October 3d, different sections of the State will be allotted seats that will be placed at their disposal on a basis that will be as nearly equitable as possible.

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SCHOOL BOARD OUT OF POLITICS.

The Labor Council, as a component part of the Educational Conference, which sponsored the reorganization of the school department through the adoption of Charter Amendment No. 37, is in receipt of the following communication from the said conference, outlining the policy of that body with reference to the selection of the members of the new board of education. The letter reads:

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, 1921.

San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

Dear Sirs: At a meeting of the Educational Conference held Tuesday, September 20th, the question of the attitude of the Conference in the matter of the election of the new Board of Education was discussed at some length. A resolution was passed as follows: That the Educational Conference take no part in the campaign for the election of the new Board of Education unless forced to do so by the intervention of some new factor or set of conditions (such as an attack upon any members of the board). It was further resolved that the delegates to the Conference report this resolution back to the constituent organizations in order that their attitude may be consistent with that of the Conference, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the directors of the various constituent organizations of the Conference.

One of the reasons for the adoption of this policy is the argument made by the Conference in its campaign for Amendment No. 37—that the passing of the new school law would take the Board of Education out of politics. Hence any political campaign for the election of the board, on the part of the Conference or the organizations making up the Conference, would seem a breach of faith on their part.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) AMY S. STEINHART,
Secretary, Educational Conference.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The United States Shipping Board has advised the Riggers and Stevedores' Union that it will not permit steamship companies operating vessels owned by the U. S. Shipping Board to discriminate against organized labor.

The communication from the U. S. Shipping Board was in reply to complaints made by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union of San Francisco that seven Pacific Coast steamship companies operating vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board are discriminating against members of that union in the matter of employment, and are employing members of a "dual" organization that is not a part of the American Federation of Labor.

The United States Shipping Board, in its communication to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, says that the seven steamship companies against which charges were made by the union deny in toto the charges made.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union has been requested to furnish the United States Shipping Board with specific instances where steamship companies of the Pacific Coast are discriminating against union longshoremen. The letter from the U. S. Shipping Board to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union reads as follows:

"The United States Shipping Board will neither approve or tolerate any such discriminating action against any class of labor in the operation of vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board. The complaints made against the seven companies by your organization are denied by the companies. We would ask you to furnish us specific instances where steamship companies of the Pacific Coast, who are operating vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board, have or are discriminating union longshoremen."

SAFEGUARDING CHILD WORKERS.

How one state has developed unique methods of protecting her youngest wage-earners is shown in a report just issued by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, describing the employment-certificate system in Wisconsin. This report is the fourth of a series dealing with the administration of child-labor laws, previous reports having summarized methods of administration in Connecticut, Maryland and New York.

In Wisconsin the state industrial commission has control over both the issuance of employment certificates and the inspection of industrial establishments. It has general supervision over the officers granting working permits and also has sole authority to appoint these officers. This centralized authority is strengthened by the commission's power to interpret legislation through its own rules and regulations, which are legally binding. Moreover, the commission's work of protecting children from illegal employment is made more effective by its power to bring civil action, instead of only criminal, for nearly all child-labor violations; the employer may thus be made to testify and to produce his records.

Children between 14 and 17 years of age must secure permits before they can enter industrial employment, and are afforded special protection in their work. This is a higher age than that prevailing in most states. All important cities and towns in the state maintain vocational schools at which part-time attendance of all employed children between 14 and 17 years of age is compulsory. The industrial commission is represented on the Board for Vocational Education. The apprentice laws, requiring in connection with shop experience a certain amount of formal instruction, together with the vocational school system, give Wisconsin a unique opportunity for leadership in the vocational training movement.

In spite of its many advantages, the Wisconsin law has several weak points, the most serious being that physical examinations of children entering industry are not required; however, such examinations are now made mandatory in the largest city, Milwaukee, by order of the industrial commission.

The possibility of a child's working without a permit is reduced to a minimum by an exceptional provision of the workmen's compensation law. If a child of permit age is injured while working without a permit or in a prohibited occupation, his employer must pay three times the compensation ordinarily required and he cannot protect himself from this additional risk through insurance. The fear of this clause and the operation of the minimum wage law have resulted, the industrial commission reports, in a decrease in the number of employed children. The number of employed children is likely to be decreased still further through the operation of laws passed at the 1921 session of the legislature.

LABEL LIFTED.

At a regular meeting of the Denver Allied Printing Trades Council a motion prevailed withdrawing the use of the Allied Council label by the Denver Times and Rocky Mountain News on account of the failure of the above-named papers to employ members of Mailers' Union No. 8. The by-laws and agreement of the Allied Council require that "before a label may be granted to any office, every branch of its business represented in this Allied Printing Trades Council must comply with the rules, regulations and scales of prices of the respective unions represented therein."

The mailing room of the Times and News does not employ union mailers, the work being performed by non-union employees. The Denver Post is in the same position, leaving the Denver Express the only daily in Denver entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council label.—Denver Labor Bulletin.

SHORTER WEEK GAINS.

Officers of the International Typographical Union report steady gains in the strike to enforce the 44-hour work week which was repudiated by employers after they agreed with the printing trade unions to this effect two years ago.

To date 354 Typographical unions, with a membership of 28,568 have secured the shorter week. Six mailers' unions with a membership of 1002 have also been successful, making a total membership of 29,570.

The recent convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Quebec, insisted that the strike must be waged to a successful ending.

"While we condemn the employing printers who violated their sacred agreement with us," the convention declared, "we desire to inform the members of the International Typographical Union that the manufacturers' associations and various chambers of commerce are responsible, in most cases, for their action, because of threats made by those bodies to ruin the business of any employing printer who desires to abide by the agreement entered into by our international officers."

WIRE MEN SIGN CONTRACT.

Electrical contractors of Portland, Ore., have signed an agreement with Electrical Workers' Union No. 48. Foremen will be paid \$9 a day; journeymen, \$7.20, and helpers, \$4.50.

Hoyt's
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market
Seventh and Market

22nd & Mission
Geary & Fillmore

The Union Label Reliable Goods
FRANK G. BEMIS
HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Give us a Trial. We know we can meet your requirements as to fit, price, goods and workmanship.

UPSTAIRS 714 MARKET STREET
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GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

GREED AT WORK.

Senator Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee late in August announced that the Senate Committee on Finance would not hold any public hearings on the Revenue Bill which passed the House. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who appeared recently before the committee in executive session, stated that the administration first estimated the national income needed for this year as \$4,554,000,000, but said it was decided to reduce this amount to \$4,000,000,000 in round figures.

This means that the administration is committed to the policy of making smaller appropriations than are needed now and later putting in big deficiency appropriation bills. Representatives of the People's Reconstruction League, the Farmers' National Council, the Transportation Group of Railway Employees and other farm and labor organizations, called to see Senator Penrose on Friday, September 16th, to ask him to give a hearing on this Revenue Bill, but he refused even to see them. The most important fact about this is that the Senate, which is now serving as a sort of check on the House, is deeply worried over the financial situation of the country. It does not want the lid taken off any more by unpleasant witnesses, who state the cold facts about the enormous concentration of wealth in this country, and why it should be taxed.

Vice-President Clark of the conductors was severely taken to task by Senator Penrose for doing this. He proposed to do it again, but the door has been slammed in his face. Secretary Mellon recommended a reduction of the high income taxes to 25 per cent beginning next January, although they run at present up to 65 per cent. The Secretary recommended also the repeal of the excess profits tax for the present year, beginning January 1st. Secretary Mellon made it perfectly clear that the administration is going right ahead with its plan to take the taxes off concentrated wealth, and off the big incomes, and make the workers of this country and the men who did the fighting, that is, those who won the war, not only pay the full cost of the war, but most of the current cost of the government as well.

The 23,000 people who own nearly one-third of the nation's wealth are determined to have the national debt refunded for 40 to 60 years. This would cost the average family about \$50 extra taxes every year to pay interest alone on the national debt for many decades to come.

The bill will be reported to the Senate next week. Immediately write or telegraph both your Senators and your Congressman, asking them to insist that the Revenue Bill levy a tax upon inheritance and transfers of property, which will yield at least \$2,000,000,000 a year, and retain the highest rates of tax levied on income and excess profits tax at least until the whole cost of the war has been paid. This will save the average American family at least \$100 a year for a long time to come.

The big packers concentrated in getting the Haugen Bill through Congress and signed, because they knew it would not hurt them at all. They have taken another step to increase their monopoly in the food supply of the country. They have had a conference with the attorney-general and seek to have the decree, entered by the court over a year and a half ago between the then Attorney-General Palmer and the packers, altered so as to leave the packers free to go into the grocery and other unrelated businesses, in which they were rapidly working up a monopoly.

It is now proposed to deport alien violators of the Volstead Act. But why send so much money out of the country?—Peoria Transcript.

ANTI-UNION MANAGERS JOLTED.

The United States Railroad Labor Board has dealt another blow to the anti-union policy of railroad managers by ordering the Pennsylvania railroad—the leader in this movement—to deal with labor unions as organizations.

The board also refused the Pennsylvania's plea for a rehearing of the board's recent order that this railroad desist from only treating with its company "union."

The board indicated how important these company "unions" are—and why managers favor them—by its statement that of the hundreds of disputes brought before it, "less than five were brought by and for unorganized employees."

"If members of any class wish to join a union they have that right," said the board. "If they desire to remain out or leave such a union at any time, they have that right. If they or a majority of any class want a union or its officers to represent them, they have that right. If they, whether union men or not, want other individuals to represent them, they have that right."

"Neither the board nor the management of the Pennsylvania system has the right by any kind of plan or movement to dictate as to who shall be their representatives. Any attempt to do so is an unauthorized assumption of power."

The position the Pennsylvania railroad has taken, according to the board, practically is that it has the sole right to proceed in its own way in the selection of the delegates who are to represent the employees; that it, and it alone, has the right to prescribe the plans and conduct the proceedings and be the sole judge of the results; and that any judgment, opinion, direction or regulation by the board is unauthorized interference with the prerogatives of the carrier.

"The mere statement by the Pennsylvania railroad of its position would seem to carry its own answer," the board said. "It must be no real conferences, no liberty of action left to the employees, and that there could be no real negotiations and settlement of matters in dispute."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Joseph E. Becker of the steamfitters, Joseph Donovan of the carpenters, William F. Semerau of the millmen, Ellis J. Deller of the sign writers, Robert M. McManigal of the trainmen, John T. Skelly of the ship clerks, Frederick W. Snelson of the marble setters.

UNION LABOR PARTY.

The convention of the Union Labor Party will be held in the Labor Temple tomorrow, Saturday night, with 200 delegates and officers, representing 87 local unions, in attendance. The convention will nominate candidates for the municipal election to be held November 8th. T. P. Garrity of the Bookbinders' Union will preside over the convention. John A. O'Connell will serve as secretary.

Be sure that the Meat Market where you buy meats displays this card:

MEATS SOLD IN THIS
Market ^{ARE} **GUARANTEED** not
TO BE FROM
Chinese Butchers

BUTCHERS' ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE
M. S. MAXWELL, Secretary, BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 115

3 Stores

3 Stores

GET YOUR
"KELLY"

at
The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

"Factory to Wearer"

— YOU —
**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from

Eagleson & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

PACKERS FAVOR ANTI-UNIONISM.

The Armour, Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Morris packing concerns have declared for anti-unionism, and announce they will not receive representatives of their employees who are not employed by them.

The packers have smashed arbitration machinery set up by the Government during the war, and have organized a company "union" to aid in their fight against the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

During the war the packers were forced, under threat of strike, to agree to arbitration methods. An agreement was entered into and Federal Judge Alschuler was appointed arbitrator. This agreement ended shortly after the armistice, and the packers hastened to Washington to have the agreement extended as the so-called "labor market" was still on the side of the workers. The employees accepted an agreement that would expire "when the war ended." Last year, when the "labor market" turned in favor of the packers, the meat barons conveniently overlooked their agreement and demanded wage reductions.

The matter was handled by Secretary of Labor Davis, who recommended a 12 per cent reduction and an end of the agreement this September. Since then the packers have devoted every effort to organize their company "union" to function when the agreement expired.

The packers' record in this case illustrates the hypocrisy of this brand of big business when it urges "governmental machinery to settle industrial disputes."

CARMEN'S BALL.

The San Francisco Municipal Carmen's Union has completed arrangements for its annual carnival and ball to be held in the Scottish Rite Auditorium on Saturday night, October 15, to replenish the treasury of its relief fund, which is used to care for sick and injured members of the organization.

The most popular girl in San Francisco will reign as "Queen" of the carnival and ball. The "Queen" is now being selected through a popularity contest being conducted by the union. The contest for "Queen" will close on October 12 at 12 o'clock noon, when the final counting of the ballots will begin.

The first official count of the "Queen" contest ballots, as announced by William Corcoran, president of the Municipal Carmen's Union, shows the following standing of the leading candidates: Miss Gertrude Damonte of the Richmond district, 3000 votes; Miss Alice Doyle of the Downtown district, 2520 votes; Miss Genevieve Devincenzi of the Park-Presidio district, 2040 votes; Miss Loretta Quigby of the Mission district and Mrs. E. L. Dawson of the Hayes Valley district, each 2000 votes.

The "Queen" of the carnival and ball will be presented with a diamond ring valued at \$250 and will be crowned by Mayor James Rolph, who, with Mrs. Rolph, will lead the grand march.

PRODUCTION FOR SERVICE.

Those contributing to production should have a part in its control.

It is fundamental for efficiency in production that the essentials of teamwork be understood and followed by all. There must be opportunity for intercourse and exchange of viewpoints between workers and managers. It is this machinery for solving industrial problems that is fundamental.

There must be given to each individual a voice in the shaping of his life, and this right must extend to the workers in their organized capacity to be exercised through their chosen representatives.

Industry today requires greater democracy in order to give to the workers full voice in assisting in this direction.

It requires more intelligent management and

acceptance of the principle that production is for service and not for profit alone.

It requires full and free acceptance and use of the best that invention has to offer.

It requires bold and audacious reconstruction of method and process in the conduct of basic industries.

Labor does not oppose introduction of improved methods in industry. It courts and encourages improvements in processes and in machinery. What it will always resist is the introduction of these processes and this machinery at the expense of the workers.

Proper absorption of non-producers into careful channels.

The welfare of the workers must be a paramount consideration. There can be no progress and no gain in production volume if there is not such consideration. But a greater mutuality in industry would insure proper safeguarding of the rights of workers.

Only by such methods and under such principles can there be an advance in production which does not penalize the worker for his own industriousness and for his own alertness and inventiveness.

Autocratic industry kills incentive. It punishes brilliancy of attainment. It warps the mind and drains the energy from the body. We have repeatedly condemned the principle of autocratic control of industry and we now declare that short of its complete removal from our industrial life there is no salvation and no hope of abundance in our time.

We urge the setting up of conference boards of organized workers and employers, thoroughly voluntary in character and in thorough accord with our trade union organizations, as means of promoting the democracy of industry through development of co-operative effort. We point out to employers the fact that industry, which is the life blood of our civilization, can not be made the plaything and the pawn of a few who by chance today hold control. Industry is the thing by which all must live and it must be given the opportunity to function at its best.

Labor turn-over is but one of the evils which will disappear in proportion as the workers are given voice in management. This is proven by statistics which show the lowest turn-over in those industries where the workers exercise the most effective voice by reason of the highest degree of organization.—Declaration of American Federation of Labor convention, 1921.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS ABOVE WAGES.

Bulletin from the Bureau of the Census, showing salaries, wages and value of products (less cost of raw materials in the states and cities named for 1919:

	Salaries Millions	Wages Millions	Value of Products Millions
Arkansas	\$ 9,329	\$ 47,186	\$ 97,500
Michigan	148,961	635,676	1,546,895
Oregon	13,999	80,987	160,577
Texas	31,565	116,343	289,825
Virginia	25,925	120,105	269,769
Cambridge, Mass.	8,144	22,843	58,738
Manchester, N.H.	3,051	22,584	45,705
Kansas City, Kan.	8,804	27,131	51,168
New Orleans, La.	9,979	24,614	69,491

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, whether sold or on hand. It will be observed by people who can "figger" that the salaries and wages items are about 100 per cent less than the value of the products.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.



Savings Deposits made on
or before Oct. 10th Earn
Interest from Oct. 1st

Convenient Banking Hours for
Wage Earners
9 A. M. till Midnight

**OVERALLS**

with this trade mark are made by Union labor on the Coast for Coast workers.

But that is not the only reason why **Boss of the Road Overalls** deserve your patronage.

They give you the utmost wear, comfort, convenience and satisfaction for your money.

It will pay you to ask merchants for **Boss of the Road Overalls**, workshirts and other Neustadter products.

They give you your hard-earned money's worth.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS

San Francisco

Portland

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

There is need for a new declaration of independence on the part of the American people. Fanatics dictate what we shall eat and drink, dried-up women and weakened men regulate what we shall wear, reformers forbid us to smoke, cranks prescribe our recreations and amusements, fools limit our speech and trusts tax us without our consent. Here, there and everywhere we are met with commands, coercion and intimidation. We are a meek and submissive people, but if we do not begin to assert ourselves there is no means of knowing where our enslavement will end.

When things get so bad that American young men are willing to enlist in the Spanish army for service there is, indeed, reason for a Federal unemployment conference, but if the present conference is to end in the manner of the last industrial conference held in Washington at the behest of the Federal Government little good will be accomplished by it. The situation is so critical that it is to be hoped that something of a practical character will be developed looking to the opening of opportunities for employment for the idle millions of the country. Only those who have been really hungry with no prospect of relief in sight can fully appreciate the feelings of those who occupy that position, and this feeling is greatly intensified when a man knows that his wife and little ones are similarly situated. The present is a time for serious, practical and speedy action because the wolf of want is stalking before the doors of millions and the winter is upon us.

Soviet Russia now occupies the position in the military world formerly held by Germany during the Kaiser's regime. She has the largest standing army in the world, and aside from the Soviet chiefs themselves, the enlisted men are the only really well-fed inhabitants of Russia. The advocates of Sovietism in this country, however, would make a very poor army. They are made up very largely of defectives, physical and mental, and it is their defective condition that causes them to be communists. Unable to keep up in the competitive struggle, they desire to bring about a condition of affairs that will enable them to lean upon society. Though they are well aware that such a scheme of things would hinder progress of the human race by dragging all down to their own level, they are not much concerned about the welfare of society. Like the greedy capitalist their own interests dominate them to the exclusion of everything else. This would, indeed, be a dreary and hopeless world were either of these elements able to control it.

Now Singing Another Song

A few days ago we talked with an employer who only three short years ago complained very bitterly that the union in his line of business would not arbitrate a demand for increased pay and changed working conditions. At that time he insisted that arbitration was the only rational manner of settling differences between workers and employers, and we agreed with that idea. Now, however, he is expressing himself to the contrary. We were astonished at his very definite change of front on the question of industrial disputes, but were not forced to search very long to discover the cause. Three years ago all lines of industry were feverishly rushing and the demand for workers far exceeded the supply. Under such conditions arbitration furnished a means to prevent wages from soaring sky-high and it was to his pecuniary interest to favor any scheme of affairs that would tend to produce such an effect. During the past two years the workers have had to face their greatest and most severe test. They have had to keep the membership of their organizations together by giving courage to the faltering few who were inclined to lose heart because of trade dislocation and industrial sluggishness resulting in a great wave of unemployment. The advantage having shifted from the side of the worker to that of the employer clearly accounted for the change in attitude on the part of this man, and he was positively devoid of shame in admitting this to be the fact.

In other words, he and many of his fellow employers felt entirely free to take advantage of the economic pressure of severe unemployment to force the workers to accept conditions that had no element of fairness in them. It was not a question of making a fair bargain with employees, but because of prevailing conditions they felt that the workers, driven by the prospect of hunger and suffering for their families, would submit to terms that never should be imposed upon them and that employers are justified in taking advantage of every such opportunity. That sounded like logical reasoning, but it also indicated a heartlessness and a total absence of the spirit of mercy, or justice for justice's sake, on the part of this employer and many others.

The American labor movement is committed to the principle of arbitration, arbitration of a voluntary character entered into between employers and workers by agreement, not merely to cover good times or bad times, but as a sound principle to cover all sorts of times. Reasonable men who are not governed in forming their opinions by selfish motives recognize in the instrument of arbitration a sane means of maintaining peace and progress in the industrial world. It will be quite generally agreed that decisions of arbitration boards do not always result in justice being done, but in many instances are the result of a spirit of compromise. This, however, does not argue that the principle is wrong or that it should be thrown overboard as worthless because it does not work out in practice exactly as it is developed in theory.

There is, however, a lesson for the worker in the condition of affairs that prevails at the present time. That lesson is that if the worker is to receive a square deal in the industrial world he must maintain organizations capable of putting up a stubborn fight in emergencies, because without them he can not get even arbitration from many employers. A strong, militant organization puts fear into the hearts of many employers who would otherwise crush the toilers beneath their heels with as much unconcern as they would step upon an angleworm. Many of them are so greedy as to be totally destitute of the instincts of justice or mercy, and if for no other reason than that of preventing these creatures from dragging all employers down to their own level, the workers must solidify their ranks and keep their organizations in shape to effectively resist the encroachments of those who would set aside all consideration of the well-being of the toiler in the interest of their own gain.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

An editorial in last Saturday's Examiner truthfully said: "One of the greatest needs of labor is enlightened leadership. The trouble with too many of the so-called labor leaders is an utter absence of historic background and of common-sense foresight. They know nothing of the past and can imagine nothing of the future. Too many of them rule and have power solely through magnetism wholly unrelated to intelligence." The editorial is full of truth, but it does not tell the whole story. There is need for something more than "enlightened leadership." There is need for fearless and honest leadership, not only in the labor movement, but in governmental affairs also. The hypocrite all too frequently succeeds in public affairs by drifting with the popular tide.

The patrol of the oil workers is frustrating the employers in a scheme that has been frequently used in the past to bring about trouble in districts where strikes have been in progress. The guards are seeing to it that the thugs of the employers hired by detective agencies are not allowed to distribute booze among the strikers, and this furnishes the reason, coupled with the complete absence of imported thugs, that there has been no trouble of consequence from the beginning of the strike up to the present time. The deputizing of the pickets as constables has made it possible to frustrate the efforts of the trouble-makers whether sent into the oil fields by detective agencies or the Industrial Workers of the World. It is a most unusual condition of affairs and has worked with perfection so far. For that reason it is worth watching and studying. In the Kern County fields the strikers have been deputized while in the Fresno County oil districts the superintendents and representatives of the employers have been given that recognition. How the latter plan works is well known because it is an old, old practice, but the Kern County plan is something of an experiment and a novelty.

Wage earners should keep in mind the announced purpose of the limitation-of-armament conference on November 11th and refuse to be sidetracked by manufactured issues. Some of the world's most cunning minds and sharpest publicity agents will be in Washington at that time to mold public opinion for imperialists, militarists and commercial expansionists. These forces—skillful, resourceful and unscrupulous—would barter a world's ideal for their selfish purpose. Wage earners must be alert to the methods of this sinister group, whose leading cards are national and racial prejudices, foreign concessions, high society and political influence. For the year ending June 30th last year, Congress appropriated \$5,686,005,606. Of this amount 92.8 per cent was voted for recent and previous wars and for the war and navy departments. One per cent of the \$5,686,005,606 was voted for research, educational and developmental, including the public health, labor, agriculture, Federal education, bureau of mines, women's and children's bureau, bureau of labor statistics, bureau of standards, library of Congress, etc., etc. In other words, Congress voted more than five and one-half billion dollars for governmental purposes, last year, and out of every dollar of this vast sum 92.8-10 cents went for war purposes while 1 cent was devoted to the arts and processes of peace. Militarists will pile their back-breaking debt on labor as long as labor permits. Labor has made repeated protests, but let every man, woman and child join in such a thunderous protest on Armistice Day against war expenditures that even the most hardened militarist will be affected. Ninety-three cents for war and 1 cent for peace is not a healthy condition. "The time has come to disarm."

WIT AT RANDOM

Willie's Mother—Willie, will you keep quiet for a bit?

Willie—I will for two bits, mother.

Oily to bed,
And oily to rise
Is the fate of a man
When a motor he buys.

—London Opinion.

"Haven't you been engaged to Harry long enough to get married?"

"Too long; he hasn't a penny left."—Sketch (London).

The following recently appeared in a Chicago newspaper's advertising columns:

"If Wilbur Blank, who deserted his wife and babe twenty years ago, will return, said babe will knock his block off."—The American Legion Weekly.

Johnny had eaten the soft portions of his toast at breakfast and piled the crusts on his plate.

"When I was a little boy," remarked his father, "I always ate the crusts of my toast."

"Did you like them?" asked Johnny, cheerfully.

"Yes," replied his father.

"You may have these, then," said Johnny, pushing his plate across the table.—The Epworth Herald (Chicago).

Registration Officer (to spinster)—Your name, please?

Spinster—Matilda Brown.

Registration Officer—Age?

Miss Brown—Have the Misses Hill, who live next door, given you their ages?

Registration Officer—No.

Miss Brown—Well, then, I'm the same age as they.

Registration Officer—That will do. Proceeding to fill in all particulars, he murmured: "Miss Brown, as old as the hills."—The Epworth Herald (Chicago).

When the agent brought Mrs. Tarley her fire-insurance policy he remarked that it would be well for her to make her first payment at once.

"How much will it be?" she asked.

"About one hundred dollars. Wait a minute and I'll find the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome!" she exclaimed. "Tell the company to let it stand and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house burns down."—The American Legion Weekly.

During an epidemic in a small Southern town every infected house was put under quarantine. After the disease had been checked an old negress protested vigorously when the health officer started to take down the sign on her house.

"Why, auntie," exclaimed the officer, "why don't you want me to take it down?"

"Well, sah," she answered, "dey ain't be'n a bill collectah neah dis house sence dat sign went up. You all let it alone!"

A New York silk merchant went to the bank to get his note renewed.

"I am sorry," said the banker, "but it will be absolutely impossible for me to renew your note."

The silk merchant's face paled. After a moment of thought he looked up at the banker and asked:

"Were you ever in the silk business?"

"Why of course not," answered the banker.

"Well, you're in it now," said the silk merchant as he picked up his hat and went out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars,

Upon their paths were sent,
The loftiest-browed of the angels was named
The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in caves of the hills,
Where the crested serpent stings,
And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls,
And he told of better things.

And he led men forth to the towered town,
And forth to the fields of corn;
And he told of the ampler work ahead
For which his race was born.

And he whispers to men of those hills he sees
In the blush of the golden west;
And they look to the light of his lifted eye
And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold
A hope that is high and brave,
And the madness of war comes into his blood,
For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong in the light of that eye
March on with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes into their hearts
When they behold their wrongs.

'Tis by the light of that lifted eye
That error's mists are rent—
A guide to the table-land of Truth
Is the Angel of Discontent.

And still he looks with his lifted eye,
And his glance is far away,
On a light that shines on the glimmering hills
Of a diviner day.

—Sam Walter Foss.

RULES BLAMED ON BOSSES.

The great indoor sport of aiding employees to change union regulations which they claim is objectionable to them, was reversed by Dr. John A. Ryan, of Catholic University, Washington, D. C., in a speech in Milwaukee.

The speaker said that fear of unemployment is behind regulations of this character, and that this fear could be removed by guaranteeing labor regular employment.

The failure to do so, he said, is poor industrial management, and labor should not be censured while no effort is being made to end the causes which lead to such steps.

Dr. Ryan's reasoning is in opposition to the position taken by penny-a-liners and publicity seekers who ignore causes and who deal with effects.

The speaker declared that for several restrictive measures employed by the unions "there is a considerable measure of extenuation, if not of justification."

"No abuses can be remedied by mere denunciation," he said. "Causes can be removed only by comprehensive measures which will give workers security in their jobs and interest in their work."

"When we turn from the subject of deliberate restriction of production to that of waste, we find that labor is much less responsible than industrial management. In the report of the American engineers we find that waste in six great industries is charged against management as 68 per cent, while only 16 per cent is attributed to labor."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The apprentice committee of Typographical Union will hold its regular monthly meeting next Monday, October 3rd, at 7 o'clock p. m., in the usual place, room 702, Underwood Building, 525 Market street. An unusually large class of apprentices has been cited to appear for oral and practical examination. The necessity of a full attendance of the committee is therefore apparent.

K. H. Baker, a member of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56, has returned from a six months' tour of the Middle Western and Eastern states. He tarried in San Francisco two or three days before proceeding to Stockton. He visited a few cities where there are fiery engagements between the advocates and opponents of the forty-four-hour work week. Salt Lake City, Denver, St. Louis, Baltimore, Milwaukee and the Twin City (St. Paul and Minneapolis) printers are giving the so-called American plan and open shop stand-patters a merry entertainment. Baker reports the typos in the towns mentioned, where the contest is keenest, are maintaining an admirable morale. He added that the situation in St. Louis was particularly encouraging. The St. Louis Typothetae had issued a circular recently containing a deadly parallel statement showing the sources of revenue of the I. T. U. and the Typothetae that are being drawn upon to continue the fight. The bottom of the circular carried this double column query in boldface type: "How can We (the Typothetae) Win? Kansas City, Chicago, New York and Boston were included in Mr. Baker's itinerary. He said he had bid his numerous Midwestern and Eastern friends and printer associates a final farewell and returned to the coast to stay.

This being the last week of the month, chairmen of chapels and individual members are urgently requested to pay their dues and assessments for the current month without delay. Such co-operation will greatly facilitate the work in the secretary's office.

"Honor" (?) Strikebreakers.—According to a dispatch from Baltimore, the organization of employing printers known as the Typothetae is honoring strikebreakers who are assisting it in violating the forty-four-hour pledge made with the printing trades unions. This "honor" is in the form of a card which reads:

"Typothetae Honor Card. This card is honored by any Typothetae in the United States and Canada. This certifies that....., having stood loyally with employer and country for the forty-eight hour week during the May, 1921, strike, is hereby placed upon the Typothetae honor roll. The person whose name is signed to the above is commended to the Typothetae members for every consideration in the matter of employment to which his loyalty entitles him. This temporary card to be exchanged

for permanent card, properly endorsed by employer, thirty days after close of strike."

Oh, yes, "honor card" is good. A mere casual reading of the following official communication from Mr. O. A. Dirkes, secretary of Spokane Falls Typographical Union No. 193, will instantly reveal the value of this alleged "honor (?) card":

"Spokane, Wash, September 26, 1921.

"A General Letter to Our Sister Unions at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Fresno, Sacramento, Stockton, Cal.; Portland, Salem, Ore., and Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, Wash.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: It has come to our notice that the Forty-eight Hour League of this city is having. want ads inserted in the larger coast dailies, calling attention to the fact that plenty of work prevails in Spokane at good wages under the forty-eight-hour system.

"Allow me to throw a little light on the local situation.

"Spokane, as a struck city, naturally expects ALL members of the allied trades to STAY AWAY.

"The league has made this city its Northwest battlefield. Five of our larger shops are working (or trying to) under non-union conditions. A sliding scale of \$27 and up is being paid in these offices, the amount depending on proficiency, and especially on the law of supply and demand.

"Our local is combatting the league's efforts to the utmost, and at this writing a depleted force exists in the largest non-union shop. Eight men have been 'pulled' from this place within the last week."

Secretary Dirkes adds that the strikebreakers are "chucking" their jobs about as soon as they land them. And they've all got "honor cards."

Want an "honor card?" We know where you can get one if you want to work a forty-eight-hour week for \$27 or less. And it is said the Typothetae is strongly considering a proposition to grant "diplomas"—you know, the perforated kind we, as kids, used to get for attending Sunday School fifty-two consecutive Sundays—in exchange for fifty-two paid-up "honor cards." And the value of this "honor card"? Compare it with a strip of bacon and a four-ounce tin of white navies. Or present the card to your landlady in payment of a week's board and witness the speed with which you would have to send out an S. O. S. for an expressman if you were wealthy enough to own a trunk or suitcase too heavy to carry! And they say the possessors of these "honor cards" are privileged to have them entwined with white and pink baby ribbon when they consent to milk the boss's cow after shop hours, and break up the coal and split the kindling for next week's consumption during their leisure moments on Sundays. Want an "honor card?"

Printers who have not yet signified their intention of joining the newly-organized Craftsmen's Club should not fail to attend the meeting to be held Monday, October 10th, in Equality Hall, F. O. E. Building, 273 Golden Gate avenue. At this meeting the committee will report a constitu-

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

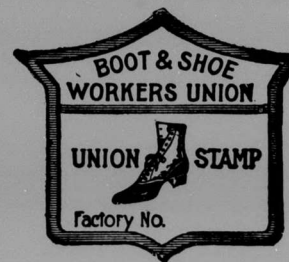


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

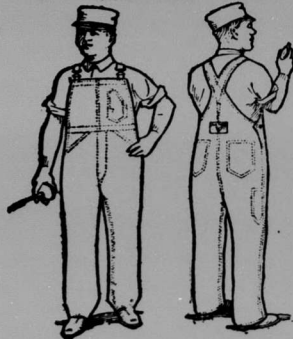
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

GANT' BUST 'EM

UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only.....\$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed.....\$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki.95c

MEISTER & ADOU

GOOD GOODS CHEAP

1256 Fillmore St.

1106 Market St.

2247 Mission St.

tion and by-laws, and permanent officers will be elected. The charter membership fee of one dollar must be paid by that time, as it is certain that the amount will be raised after the charter list is closed. The benefit to be derived from membership in this club will be explained at the meeting to be held on the 10th of October. Printers and related craftsmen appreciating the value of this movement who may be unable to attend the next meeting of the club may send their names, addresses and the one dollar fee to Joseph Faunt LeRoy, treasurer, care John Henry Nash Printing House, 340 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

Don K. Stauffer, second vice-president of No. 21; Clarence S. Bruegger, former chairman of the News Chapel, and Clyde Bruegger, brother of Clarence, and the other members of their party who made a tour of Northern California in automobiles, have all returned to their homes. Two months were consumed in making the excursion, and a delightful outing is reported having been had by all. Deer hunting and trout fishing were the principal sports indulged in. Clyde Bruegger's card is on deposit in Sacramento, his "hum" town, where he proceeded after a brief visit in San Francisco following his return from the outing.

The membership committee of Typographical Union will hold its next regular monthly meeting at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, October 6th, in the union rooms. Every member of the committee should be in attendance. Nuf sed!

Hurray! We're off to an early start. The first gun in the 1922 election of I. T. U. officials has been fired by George Henry Brittain of Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191, who announces himself as an independent candidate for the office of president of the big organization. In an exhaustive four-page circular addressed from the Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to the officers and members of the International Typographical Union, setting forth the reasons why he believes an independent should head the International Typographical Union, Mr. Brittain says, among many other things:

"If you tender me your support, it will be my aim to emulate the life and character of one of our highly respected presidents, James Lynch, Esq., now president of the American Life Assurance Society of New York, and with an unwavering firmness administer the numerous duties attaching to the office of president, giving full recognition to the rights of the members and adopting a 'snow-white' policy of justice that favors no party or faction and that stands solely for right over wrong, which has always constituted the ideals of the two great branches of the Anglo-Celtic races of the British Empire and the policy of the great American Republic."

Mr. Brittain in his circular promises to make a tour of Canada and the United States in behalf of his candidacy for the high office to which he aspires, and we may have the pleasure of gaining the gentleman's acquaintance some time between now and the fourth Wednesday of next May.

J. W. (Tim) Foley passed through San Francisco last Saturday en route home from the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union, where he represented Los Angeles Union No. 174. Mr. Foley was employed in the "Chronicle" composing room four or five years ago, just prior to his departure for Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

Poets? They're not all residing in "Bosting," nor Carmel-by-the-Sea. Yep, we've got a few ourselves. Here's the result of an assault made by the muse upon James Monroe Speegle of Brunt's Chapel one day not so far in the dim, distant past. "Jimmy" captioned it "The Chimes of St. Patrick," and dedicated it to Margaret Mary Morgan, "San Francisco's first woman Supervisor." Miss Morgan is office manager at Brunt's

and at the time the "pome" was written was in attendance at the National Business Women's Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. It was incorporated as part of a daily letter written by the office force to Miss Morgan:

Away back there in Cleveland, where the days are hot as hell,

You'll never hear such music as the chimes of St. Pat's bell

A-pealing out their notes so rare each day just prior to noon,

And gladdening our aching hearts with some good Irish tune.

Oh! how we are delighted when we hear those chimes so sweet!

We know in fifteen minutes we can all go out and eat,

And promenade up Market street and view the pretty chickens.

Did I say pretty? Well, some are; but some look like the dickens.

St. Patrick's chimes, those sweet old chimes, they play most everything,

But there's one tune you never hear; it is, "God Save the King."

And there's another ancient one in which you'll never join,

It's sung by loyal Orangemen—"The Battle of the Boyne."

The one that stirs a certain crowd and makes them feel real mean

Is when those sweet old chimes ring out "The Wearing of the Green."

They played a good one yesterday, "Then You'll Remember Me,"

It may be that tomorrow we will hear "Mother Machree."

And oftentimes you've warbled and you've caroled like a bird,

The old "Star-Spangled Banner" was the tune that we then heard.

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot and Never Brought to Mind,"

Remember, friends who love you best are those you left behind.

Oh "Darling I Am Growing Old" is one the girls don't like,

For by its wording they are told they're "slipping down the pike."

With someone's arms around you, "Do You Ever Think of Me,"

A-punching keys on linotypes out by the sunset sea?

We hope you've not forgotten that the pals who love you best

Are thinking of you daily in Brunt's shop away out West.

Oh, Maggie, dear, when you are near you fill each day with bliss

And bring us joys that far excel the sweetest maiden's kiss;

But when you are so far away it makes us sad and blue,

And that's the reason why I tell what we are going to do:

Tonight when chimes are summoning the erring ones to prayers

We'll ask the Father of us all to shield you from dull cares,

To bring you back in real good health, and let it be quite soon—

That's the inspiration we receive by hearing St. Pat's tune.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

DANCING

EVERY NIGHT

SELECT

SOCIAL DANCE

EVERY

SUNDAY NIGHT

Ladies 25c, Gents 50c

\$100.00 GIVEN AWAY AS
DOOR AND SPOT
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Family Dance Pavilion

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Phone Mission 6415

GLOBE MILLINERY

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HAVE YOU TRIED OUR SPECIAL LUNCHEON?

FINEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY

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HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

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SHOES

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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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	JUNE 30th, 1921
Assets - - - - -	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits - - - - -	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up - - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds - - - - -	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund - - - - -	357,157.85

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1914 and 1922

At the Clock That Chimes. Store open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

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SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco

All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

that business is good; all members working; Builders' Exchange is sending men around to the different jobs to see if they want any men. Cigar Makers reported that business is slack; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Janitors reported that they will hang up the card with the labels on it at every meeting so the members can see the different labels; local is running a dance at Eagles' Hall on Saturday evening, October 29th. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that the Griddle at 10 Market street, and White Lunch are still unfair; ask a demand for the house card. Tailors No. 80 report that business is slack; ask a demand for their label. Glove Workers report business is slack; ask demand for their label when buying gloves. Cracker Bakers No. 125 reported that business is picking up; National Biscuit Company is still unfair; delegate told of the trouble he had in trying to get union-made goods in Eagleson's. Office Employees report that they are initiating new members all the time. Grocery Clerks report that the Great Western Grocery Co. is still unfair; ask a demand for their monthly working button; button changes every month. Retail Shoe Clerks ask the delegates to shop before 6 o'clock. Hoisting Engineers No. 59 reported that half of their men are idle. Box Makers reported that business is good; the Atlas Cigar Box Co. at 1955 Chestnut street is now using their label; ask to demand the label on the box when buying cigars. Garment Workers reported that business is good. Waiters No. 30 reported that business is good; initiated 13 last meeting. Brewery Workers No. 7 reported that they are signed up for two years under union conditions. Bill Posters reported that business is good; Brother Brundage was successful in unionizing the Bill Posters of Sacramento. Auxiliary reported that they are still trying to get union-made goods. Mrs. John Coakley spoke on the activities of the Auxiliary; Mrs. Ed. F. Scanlon of the Auxiliary spoke on the good work that they were doing. Agitation Committee reports that they are sending out 175 letters to the different locals to bring more attendance to the Section. Brother Bowns reported that the resolution was brought before the Executive Board of the Council and was approved. Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Section run a dance, and Agitation Committee be given full power to act. Moved and seconded that the Section will not take any political ads in their program. Moved and seconded that the letter from Ed. Healy be referred to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Dues, \$22.00; Agent Fund, \$8.97; total, \$30.97. Disbursements, \$17.00.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:30, to meet again on October 5th.

"Send your delegates to the Section."

Watch the bulletin board in the lobby of the Council.

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

URGE RETIREMENT AT 60.

Amendment of the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit voluntary retirement at the age of 60 years was demanded by the National Federation of Federal Employees at their annual convention.

The convention favored additional pay for night workers in the bureau of engraving and printing. This resolution calls attention to the injurious effect of night work upon women and the additional expense which night workers must meet because of changed living conditions.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1921.

County of San Francisco } ss.
State of California }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of the Labor Clarion and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

San Francisco Labor Council, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

William T. Bonsor, President, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

JAMES W. MULLEN,
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1921.

JAMES W. DOHERTY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1925.)

GOMPERS NOMINATES.

President Gompers favors the creation of the "Profiteers' Bughouse party," and has nominated ex-Governor Brown of Georgia and Congressman Blanton of Texas as candidates for president and vice-president.

The American Federation of Labor executive expressed these views in a speech in Atlanta, Ga., while referring to a statement by Brown that the trade unionist, together with President Mahon of the Street Carmen's Union, are accessories to murder in deaths growing out of strikes.

President Gompers challenged Brown to place his information before a grand jury.

"Unless he does it," said the trade unionist, "he writes himself as a mischievous falsifier and slanderer and is unworthy of the respect of the people of any community. There is but one other man in the United States in the class of Governor Brown—Representative Blanton of Texas.

"In view of the fact that both of these men live in the United States it is strange that Professor Garner had to go to Africa to study the language of monkeys."

WALTER N. BRUNT

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BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
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Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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Everything for the Home

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MATINEES 25¢ & 50¢
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EVERY NIGHT 500 RESERVED SEATS FOR 25¢

ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

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"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
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Factory, 1114 Mission

AN "OPEN-SHOP" PROPAGANDIST.

By Victor S. Yarros.

A farce comedy from real life of interest to deluded manufacturers.

Scene: A middle western city. Period—the present.

Dramatis Personae: A manufacturer of some education and common sense; a stalwart, self-confident agent and solicitor of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Agent enters the office of the manufacturer, is greeted and asked to be seated. He hands his card to the manufacturer.

Agent—Mr. —, I have called to ask you and your firm to join our association.

Manufacturer—Yes, I rather suspected it. I have been repeatedly asked by letter and by agents like yourself to join the association. But I have declined to do that, and must beg to be excused now. I have not changed my mind.

A.—But why do you refuse?

M.—Well, the truth is, I do not much sympathize with the aims and methods of your association. I do not like its tactics and its propaganda.

A.—For what reason?

M.—Because the association is openly antagonistic to organized labor and always attacks it with or without cause in a way to produce ill will and friction, while in my judgment industry needs peace and a good understanding between employers and employed.

A.—But we have no quarrel with labor or even with some organizations of labor. We are not fighting the reasonable and moderate labor leaders. We are fighting only the tyrannical and arbitrary rules of the labor unions, their sabotage in limiting production, their encouragement of loafing and "soldiering" and their interference with the fundamental rights of the employer.

M.—Yes, I know that this is what your people

say, but I also know what they do and I read their stuff. I have been in business for twenty-five years, and have never had any serious trouble with union labor or with union officials. Output has never been limited in our factory; there has been no loafing; there has been no interference with my rights; I have no grievances. Even during the war and since production has not fallen off in our place. I have made careful comparisons and am satisfied that the outcry against labor on the score of its alleged inefficiency and laziness is largely inspired propaganda.

A.—Do you mean to say that you have no objection to any of the rules and regulations imposed by the strong and well-organized unions? Do you mean to say that you have found them all fair and sensible?

M.—Well, I will own that sometimes I have been irritated a little by certain union rules that seemed to me too rigid. I have in the past tried to get some of our employees to ignore certain rules. But the older and more experienced I get the less I am inclined to do that. The rules are not as arbitrary as they may seem at first. The men must protect themselves against accidents, against abuse, against greed, against short-sightedness of employers. Rules are not made for single cases, but for trade routine and for hosts of men and women of all sorts, ages and conditions. I can not say that I am prepared to make an issue of any rule of the unions I am at all familiar with.

A.—Perhaps some of our leading spirits and aggressive fighters occasionally indulge in a little exaggeration. You can not always prevent an excess of zeal or an indiscreet utterance. But please remember that the association is carrying on just now a special campaign against the closed shop, which is un-American and socialistic, and that we are protecting and defending the interest of every employer in the country in this fight. Won't you join for this paramount reason, even if you can not approve of all we do and say?

M.—Why, my dear sir, I have had a union or closed shop as long as I have been in business. I do not care to change the situation. I have no interest in the "open" shop propaganda. I know it is largely an anti-union propaganda and that many of the men who claim to favor an open shop really want a shop barred to all union men or women. But even if the open-shop movement were genuine and honest, I should not lend it my support in any way.

A. (flushed, angry and hardly able to restrain himself)—What? Do you mean to tell me you have no objection to a thing so un-American, so abhorrent, so oppressive as the closed shop? How can any self-respecting man submit to the tyranny of unions and give up control of his own shop?

M.—You are begging the question, my friend. I am submitting to no tyranny and giving up no rights. I am acting as a free man and perfectly good American. I find the union shop in every way congenial. I have the right to make contracts, and I choose to make an agreement to maintain a closed union shop. The policy has never worked injury to my interests. I have earned profits in good times and lost money in dull times, but the closed shop has never made times bad for me. The union shop policy has never interfered with efficiency and order in the establishment. Why should I help those who are fighting a policy that is economically and morally beneficial in my judgment?

A.—But don't your men force you sometimes to negotiate with outsiders? Don't you have to receive walking delegates or business agents who profess to speak for your employees, and would you not rather deal with your own men, or representatives chosen by them from their own ranks?

M.—It is not for me to decide who shall represent my employees in negotiations with the firm. If they appoint outsiders, say officers of their

unions, I see no reason why I should not deal with the latter. My employees have the right to select their own agents, and all I ask is that these agents shall be competent, sensible and business-like.

A.—But they force you to deal with outsiders, and you have no choice! Is it manly to bow to such tyranny?

M.—See here, when I act through my lawyers, no one thinks I am tyrannical or arrogant. In many cases lawyers represent the firm, and no one dreams that this practice is "un-American." Have not workmen the same right to employ lawyers, or lay negotiators, to represent them? Where is the dictation, the reflection on my dignity or the attack on my freedom? No, no, my friend, your people are either deluding themselves or else they are victims of a class propaganda of a very mischievous and dangerous character. I believe in good-will and in co-operation in in-

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Köhler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

dustry, and shall join no association that heedlessly or deliberately sows the seeds of class warfare and social strife.

A. (reduced to silence and confusion)—Well, I suppose even among manufacturers and employers there are bound to be some radicals!

M.—Make no mistake. I am no radical and no sentimentalist. I am a business man and I try to think straight. I am as desirous as anybody of making money legitimately, but I dislike cant and humbug. If your association ever changes its policy and becomes constructive and progressive, call again and I will gladly join it.

A.—Sorry I can not make you see eye to eye with us. But your position seems very strange to me. Why, even admitting much of what you say, for the sake of the argument, just consider the railroad situation! It is typical. Everybody knows that the railroad employees are bleeding the shippers and consumers white! Look at the railroad wage scales and compare them with the dividends passed or reduced, the interest on bonds that can't be paid, the threatened insolvencies and receiverships. How can you say in the teeth of such notorious facts that union labor is fair and moderate, and that a friendly understanding with it is possible and desirable?

M.—Your railroad illustration strikes me as most unfortunate. Have you read the report of Walker D. Hines, the predecessor of the present administrator of railroads? Hines is a railroad lawyer and a former railroad executive. What does he say about the wages of the railroad men? Why, he says that they were the last to be raised and that at no time were they higher than, or even as high as, the wages of workmen in other industries. The railroad workers are not responsible for the railroad situation. Rather have they been the victims of injustice. They certainly have been patient and reasonable. Not to recognize this is to be guilty of rank unfairness and blind prejudice.

The agent hastily puts on his hat, mumbles something, says "good morning," and departs. The manufacturer smiles.

GROUP LIBERTY IS IMPERATIVE.

Today in industry there are few rights of fundamental value to men and women unless those rights are as available to men in groups and associations as to individuals. The right of an individual to quit his work is firmly established. Employers of reactionary character, aided by legislators who either do not or will not understand, seek today to make it unlawful for groups of workers to quit their work in unison. The purpose of quitting work is to satisfy some desire on the part of the worker, or to attempt to secure such satisfaction. Modern industry grants no satisfaction to the worker who quits alone.

Individual liberty must find its modern counterpart in group liberty. The individual contract, which aimed to exchange equal values between parties of equal standing, must find its modern counterpart in a group contract. There is no mutuality, no equality, in a contract between an individual worker and a billion dollar corporation employing hundreds or thousands of workers. The principle that gave vitality to individual freedom and to the individual contract is dead in modern life unless it also means a like freedom of action to groups of men associated to protect and promote a common interest.

The "individual contract" which employees separately are forced to sign as a condition precedent to securing work and by which they must agree not to acquire or retain membership in labor unions, means jobless starvation of acquiescence by the workers under coercion.

Such giving up of one's ownership of one's self, his sovereignty and manhood under such conditions is like agreeing with a thug at the point of his gun to give up one's purse and regard that transaction as a contract entered into by the high-

wayman and his victim.

As manipulated by employers for the denial and abrogation of individual rights, under the protection of anti-combination and conspiracy laws, such "individual contract" in industry is one of the most pernicious, subtle and dangerous devices ever used for the oppression of humanity.

In our modern industrial civilization, where the individual right and the individual liberty is so largely dependent upon a similar freedom for the group of which the individual is a part, the freedom of the individual is frequently either abridged or denied by a denial of group rights.

Anti-conspiracy laws as applied to industrial life, a miserable heritage from a miserable page of the early efforts to crush the aspirations and liberties of working people, must go entirely. They must be removed from the body of law under which we live.

The whole issue of freedom today turns upon the question of group rights. Today the rights of the individual, the relations between workers and employers, can be safeguarded and guaranteed only as the rights of the group are equally safeguarded and guaranteed. Those who seek to crush and oppress the workers see this clearly. Through old and new laws and through contractual devices under the protection of these laws they seek to destroy the movement of the workers and to destroy freedom for the workers.—Declaration of American Federation of Labor convention, 1921.

NO DICTATORSHIP FOR US.

We know that the representatives of democracy make mistakes, and that is the penalty we pay for having democracies—but we have the right to make a mistake rather than to yield to the dictation of some emperor, kaiser, or king. If we want a democracy we must pay the penalty for the mistakes democracies are subject to.

We want no dictatorship of any kind; we want the recognition of the principle of equality before the law and equality of opportunity. We want neither dictatorship from the bottom nor from the top. We will work out the solution of the problems in meeting them, so that each problem may be met and overcome; and we will find that new problems are continually arising to confront us; but with the solution of any problem today we would be better able to meet and solve the problems of tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow's.—Samuel Gompers.

ORGANIZER HERE.

H. G. Baxter, general organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, has established headquarters in San Francisco, from which he will direct an organizing campaign in the Pacific Coast and Western states. Baxter says that in the East the shoe factories are doing almost a normal business; that there are not very many unemployed boot and shoe workers in the East, and that there has been no material reduction in wages of boot and shoe workers. He says that the labor cost of a pair of shoes selling for \$16 or more is approximately \$1.50.

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Don Luis Fairmount Cigars, 50 in box, \$4.95; each.....10c
Ware Pure Virginia Cigarettes, 16 in package 8c
Relu Cigarettes, 20 in package.....16c
"93" Cigar Clippings, 10c size.....8c
Harp Plug Cut, 10c package.....8c
Bagley's Lime Kiln 16c package....13c
Royal Smoking, 5c bags.....2 for 5c
Dill's Best Slice Plug, 8 ounce tin....63c

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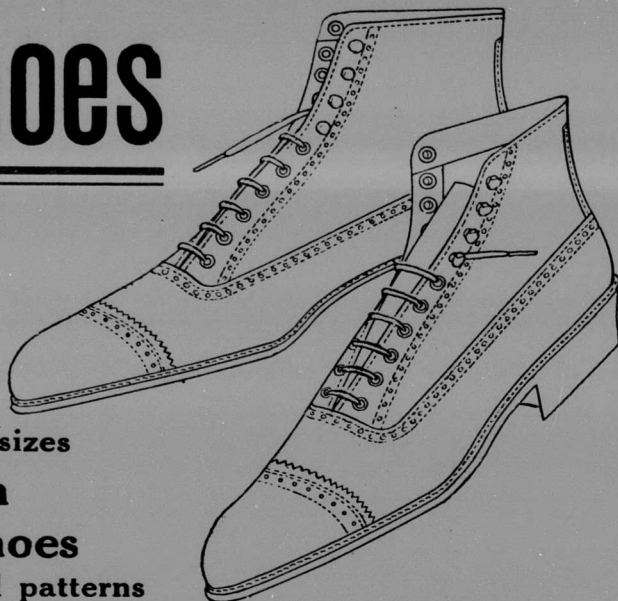
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MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Meat cutters and butcher workmen in Trenton, N. J., have organized and are preparing to improve working conditions.

BOATMEN AFFILIATE.

Upon recommendation of its organizing committee, the Labor Council has seated the representatives of the Ferry Boatmen's Union, an organization of 750 men, which is chartered by the International Seamen's Union of America.

NEW WAGE SCALE.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has asked the San Francisco Labor Council to indorse its new wage scale and working agreement. The request was referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

BARBERS' CONVENTION.

The State Journeymen Barbers' Federation will convene in San Jose on October 5, with delegates from 28 local unions in attendance. The executive board of the organization is composed of President Frank Perry, Secretary R. H. Baker, F. W. Fuller, James Leech and C. F. Baxter.

LABOR LECTURES.

In co-operation with the educational committee of the Labor Council, the extension department of the University of California is making arrangements for a course of lectures on economics to be delivered before the Labor Council on the last Friday night of each month. The first lecture will be given by Professor Ira B. Cross on Friday evening, October 21.

TO BOOST UNION LABEL.

To increase the demand for union label goods, the San Francisco Labor Council has adopted the following suggestions made by the Label Section of the Council:

That every labor organization in San Francisco be represented in the Label Section; that every labor organization devote ten minutes' time at every meeting to a discussion of the union label; that there shortly be held a label day and a label fair.

FEAR FOOD CONTROL.

Officers of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association fear that the "big five" meat packers will control the entire general food supply of the country.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION.

The Labor Council will co-operate with civic organizations in the observance of Armistice Day, November 11, in a manner calculated to impress upon the disarmament conference, which will assemble in Washington on that day, the fact that labor, in common with all other classes of people, is in favor of world-wide disarmament.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS PLAN DANCE.

With its officers elected and its membership swelling, the newly organized Postoffice Clerks' Athletic and Social Club is planning for its first dance, to be held November 5th at National Hall. Officers for the current year, chosen at the club's first meeting, are as follows: Frank M. Stocker, president; Albert Lerner, vice-president; Carl Anderson, treasurer, and Amos Pendergast, secretary.

POVERTY PLEA EXPOSED.

The poverty plea of meat packers, when they are called upon to pay a living wage, is exposed by Swift & Company in their campaign to sell ten-year notes that will draw 7 per cent interest. The company states that during the last 11 years its clear profits amount to \$149,537,840, and of this amount \$72,099,380—or over 48 per cent—has been put back in the business. Total sales increased from \$250,000,000 in 1909 to over \$1,100,000,000 in 1920.

The Butcher Workman calls attention to these claims, and also to the company's claims made before Judge Alschuler who recently refused as arbitrator to lower wages. At that time the company claimed lower wage rates were necessary to prevent the conduct of the packing business at a loss.

"These advertisements," says the Butcher Workman, "contain admissions the packers' attorneys did not dare to make at the wage hearings."

ORPHEUM.

Who has not observed, now and again, the graceful behavior of Carlyle Blackwell, whose motions for the pictures often have proved, despite the Dulcitude, that motion pictures are somewhat past their infancy? All that he ever did within the camera's vision he will do next week at the Orpheum, adding words to gait, posture and gesture. He will act a short farce called "Eight, Six and Four" of which Mark Swan, deviser of a number of stage successes, is author.

Do you fear that seasons of silence have stilled the voice of the original of the handsome photographs? Waste no tears on that problem, for it is reliably reported that Blackwell's voice is even more musical than in the days of his pre-movie affiliations, when he adorned the legitimate stage.

The acting that goes with it is the best, and pictorially he is one of the most famous items vaudeville has reclaimed for the speaking stage.

The Swan farce, in which Blackwell graduates from the two-dimensional pictures to the three-dimensional stage, is one of those nifties which frequently are encountered in the two-a-day. Mr. Blackwell plays a handsome brute of a nephew, who is in the way of being disinherited because he prefers the life Bohemian to one commercial.

Carlyle Blackwell picked Alice Joyce, Louis Glaum, Neva Gerber, and heaven knows how many others, and directed them in their first films. Most of the stars of today passed under his hand when he was manager, director, scenarist and star of the Kalem outfit in the early days of the "California rush."

"I had been six years on the legitimate stage," said Mr. Blackwell in a recent interview, "when Theodore Roberts closed his 'Right of Way,' in Denver in 1909, and I went to New York broke. Some one proposed that I go down to the Vitagraph Company and get a job. I sneaked down, ashamed to be in pictures, and took a position at \$25 a week. Maurice Costello, Florence Turner and Florence Lawrence were there. They are the only ones who have it on me for experience. John Bunny, Lillian Walker and Flora Finch came along later.

"I have made 363 pictures up to date. I think that's a good record."

APPEAL TO LABOR PRESS.

The executive board of the Cigarmakers' International Union has issued this appeal to the labor press:

"The 'open shop' advocates commenced and have kept up a steady drive against our organization. The very serious period of unemployment has been helpful to them in their greedy purpose. They cannot destroy us, but they can injure us, and we appeal to the labor press to say in their valuable and helpful papers that if organized labor will support us by buying union-made cigars it will be wonderfully helpful to us in shortening the duration of the miserable attempt on the part of greedy, profiteering manufacturers to cripple and destroy our organization, and will be appreciated and reciprocated when opportunity offers. By the undersigned: G. W. Perkins, Samuel Gompers, L. P. Hoffman, A. Garipey, John Reichert, E. G. Hall, E. J. Stack, Chas. H. Stevens, Gibson Weber, International Executive Board, Cigarmakers' International Union."

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